

TERMS.—Two Dollars per annum, in advance; Two Dollars and fifty cents in six months; or Three Dollars at the end of the year.

Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per square of twelve lines, for the first and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion.

Business and professional cards, not exceeding five lines, Five Dollars per annum; over five and under twelve lines, Ten Dollars per annum.

For announcing the name of a candidate, Three Dollars.

From these terms there will be no departure, in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

POSITIVELY,

All accounts for subscription, advertising and job work are due at the close of the year. This rule we shall rigidly enforce, and expect all who trade with us to settle once a year.

DR. J. F. E. HARDY

AND

DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of MEDICINE, in its various branches.

Dr. Hardy, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring surgical aid to this card. We will take special pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.

Asheville, January 2, 1855.—If

DR. C. N. CANDLER

HAS returned to Asheville and resumed the practice of Medicine. Office at

Gulger's Hotel.

January 28, 1855.

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855. If

DR. J. S. T. BAIRD,

HAVING permanently located on BEAVER DAM, two miles North of Asheville, offers his professional services to the public, in the various branches of his profession—He can always be found at home, unless professionally absent.

March 18, 1855.

DR. H. G. LUNGREN,

HAVING permanently located in Franklin, Macon county, N. C., offers his services to the inhabitants of said county and those adjoining. Dr. L. has been heretofore employed as Chief Resident Physician to the Northern Clinical Infirmary of Philadelphia, where he has met with and successfully treated diseases of both chronic and acute nature.

Dr. L. will be found at his office in Col. Moore's building, at all times, unless professionally engaged. [Franklin, Ap. 15th, '58.]

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—If

GEN. B. M. EDNEY

WILL practice law regularly hereafter in the Superior Courts of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancey, Rutherford and Polk.

Office, Hendersonville, N. C. [Feb. 12, 57.]

BURTON & GOLD,

Attorneys at Law,

SHELBY, CLEVELAND COUNTY, N. C.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of all the counties in the 7th Judicial District. Shelby, April 17, 1856. If

W. M. HARDY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Will attend the Courts of Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and McDowell. Asheville, Jan. 8th, 1857. If

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having purchased the interest of L. CHAPMAN in the firm of Chapman, Rankin & Co., will continue the business at the old stand, under the name and style of Rankin & Chapman.

J. B. RANKIN.

R. H. CHAPMAN.

Asheville Jan 1, 1857.

GAINES, DEAYER & CO.

Are receiving an additional stock of Ready Made

Clothing, Hats, Bonnets, Jewelry,

Watches, &c., &c.,

making their stock very complete. Call and examine it.

July 24, 1857.

LADIES

WISHING to purchase fine dress goods for spring and summer wear, are advised to call on

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

April 3, If

Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms.

ALSO,

Call and examine a large assortment of

TIN WARE,

of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.

Any article in my line made to order at short notice.

H. LINDSEY.

Asheville, March 20, 1856.—If

PURE and Genuine Medicines always to be found at

ASTON'S.

# ASHEVILLE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, BUNCOMBE COUNTY, N. C.

VOLUME 10—No. 3.]

THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1858.

[WHOLE No. 471.]

## ASHEVILLE NEWS.

JULY 29, 1858.

"Corruption has crept into ALL parties founded upon the OLD ISSUES, and stalks abroad in the high places of the land. The old parties are falling to pieces and decaying from natural as well as artificial causes. They, like individuals, bear within themselves the seeds of corruption, and when principles are once abandoned, their dissolution comes on apace. Such is now the case with a majority of party men throughout the Union. This thing needs reforming. The government of the country must be wrested from the hands of rotten politicians, and a recurrence to first Principles must be had, if our liberties are to be preserved."—Z. B. Vance in 1855.

### Grants of Public Lands for Railroads.

We have heard much from Mr. McRae, and from the opposition who are sustaining him, of the national Democratic party having voted away the public lands for Railroad purposes. We now assert, and will show by the dates of the different acts, that no public lands have been granted to Railroads while the Democratic party has had control of the government. We quote from the official statement made to Congress by the Secretary of the Interior at the commencement of the late session of Congress: The Illinois grant was made September 26, 1850, 2,595,053 acres; the Missouri grants June 10, 1852, and February 9, 1853, 1,815,455 acres; the Arkansas grant February 9, 1853, 1,405,297 acres; the Michigan grant June 3, 1859, 3,096,000 acres; the Wisconsin grant June 3, 1856, 1,622,800 acres; the Iowa grant May 15, 1856, 3,465,000 acres; the Louisiana grant June 3, and August 11, 1856, 1,102,500 acres; the Mississippi grant August 11, 1856, 950,400 acres; the Alabama grant May, June, and August, 1856, 1,213,390 acres; the Florida grant May 17, 1856, 1,814,400 acres; the Alabama grant March 3, 1857, 700,000 acres, and the Minnesota grant, same date, 4,410,000 acres—making in all 24,247,335 acres, and 8,647 miles of Railroad. [See annual Report of the Secretary of the Interior, 1st session 35th Congress, page 89.]

It will be observed that during the 31st Congress, ending 4th March, 1851, the Illinois grant was made. Messrs. Balger and Mangum, of this State, voted for it, and Mr. Fillmore signed the bill. The House of Representatives was opposed to the Democratic party by twenty majority—Mr. Cobb having been elected Speaker under the "plurality rule," and receiving but 112 out of 222 votes cast.

The 32d Congress made grants to Missouri and Arkansas. Mr. Fillmore was President and signed the bills, his term having expired 4th of March, 1853.

During the 33d Congress, from March, 1853, to March, 1855, the Democrats had the President and both branches of Congress.—The pressure for grants was immense, but the above statement shows that not an acre was given. A bill making a grant to Minnesota got through in some way, but a fraud was discovered in it, and it was promptly repealed during the same session.

The 34th Congress, from March, 1855, to March, 1857, was the memorable body in which the Know Nothings controlled the House of Representatives, Mr. Barks being the Speaker. This Congress granted to States and Territories for Railroads, 18,371,550 acres!

Such facts as these, it seems to us, should close the mouths of those who are constantly asserting that the Democratic party has squandered the public lands. But these facts will never be seen in Know Nothing newspapers. Mark that! It does not suit the purpose of those journals to give their readers "the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth" on this question of the public lands.—*Raleigh Standard.*

The Memphis, Tenn., Bulletin says that in addition to the plundering by the Secretary of State, of some \$35,000, and the embezzlement of \$123,000 of bonds, that should be in the Comptroller's office, by—nobody knows who—there has been discovered by the investigation committee a further plundering of \$200,000 by—nobody seems to know who—in the shape of coupons taken in the Bank of Tennessee. So far then, there is found to have taken place pilfering to the amount of some \$360,000.

The body of a bank robber has been discovered in a river in Minnesota with \$4,000 in gold tied around him. In attempting to flee the law, by swimming, the weight of the gold carried him to the bottom.

Gold is an idol worshipped in all climates, without a single temple, and by all classes, without a single hypocrite.

### Destruction of Jerusalem.

A few weeks ago, Sir E. Bulwer-Lytton delivered a lecture in Lincoln, which city he has for a number of years represented in Parliament, on the early history of Eastern nations. He gave an outline of the history of the Babylonian, Assyrian, Persian, Egyptian, Greek and Jewish nations, and closed with the following powerful and dramatic description of the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus:

"Six years after the birth of our Lord, Judea and Samaria became a Roman province, under subordinate governors, the most famous of whom was Pontius Pilate. These governors became so oppressive that the Jews broke out into rebellion; and seventy years after Christ, Jerusalem was finally besieged by Titus, afterwards Emperor of Rome. No tragedy on the stage has the same scenes of appalling terror as are to be found in the history of this siege. The city itself was rent by factions at the deadliest war with each other—all the elements of civil hatred broke loose—the streets were slippery with the blood of citizens—brother slew brother—the granaries were set on fire—famine wasted those whom the sword did not slay. In the midst of these civil massacres, the Roman armies appeared before the walls of Jerusalem. Then for a short time the rival factions united against the common foe; they were again the gallant countrymen of David and Joshua—they sallied forth and scattered the eagles of Rome. But this triumph was brief; the ferocity of the ill-fated Jews soon again wasted itself on each other. And Titus marched on—encamped his armies close by the walls—and from the height the Roman General gazed with awe on the strength and splendor of the city of Jehovah.

"Let us here pause—and take ourselves a mournful glance at Jerusalem, as it then was. The city was fortified by a triple wall, save on one side, where it was protected by deep and impassable ravines. These walls, of the most solid masonry, were guarded by strong towers; opposite to the loftiest of these towers Titus had encamped. From the height of that tower the sentinel might have seen stretched below, the whole of that fair territory of Judea, about to pass from the countrymen of David. Within the walls was the palace of the kings—its roof of cedar, its doors of the rarest marbles, its chambers filled with the costliest tapestries, and vessels of gold and silver. Groves and gardens gleaming with fountains, adorned with statues of bronze, divided the courts of the palace itself. But high above all, upon a precipitous rock, rose the temple, fortified and adorned by Solomon. This temple was as strong without as a citadel; within more adorned than a palace. On entering, you beheld porticos of numberless columns of porphyry, marble and alabaster; gates adorned with gold and silver, among which was the wonderful gate called the Beautiful.

"Further on, through a vast arch, was the sacred portal which admitted into the interior of the temple itself—all sheeted over with gold, and overhung by a vine tree of gold; the branches of which were as large as a man. The roof of the temple, even on the outside, was set over with golden spikes to prevent the birds settling there and defiling the holy dome. At a distance the whole temple looked like a mount of snow, fretted with golden pinnacles. But alas, the veil of that temple had been already rent asunder by inexplicable crime, and the Lord of Hosts did not fight with Israel. But the enemy is thundering at the wall. All around the city arose immense machines, from which Titus poured down mighty fragments of rock, and showers of fire. The walls gave way—the city was entered, the temple itself was stormed.

"Famine, in the meanwhile, had made such havoc that the besieged were more like spectres than living men; they devoured the belts to their swords, the sandals to their feet. Even nature itself so perished away, that a mother devoured her own infant—fulfilling the awful words of the prophet who had first led the Jews toward the land of promise:—'The tender and delicate women amongst you, who would not adventure to set the sole of her foot upon the ground for delicateness and tenderness—her eye shall be evil towards her young one and the children she shall bear, for she shall eat them for want of all things secretly in the siege and straitness wherewith thine enemy shall encompass thee in thy gates.'

"Still, as if the foe and famine were not scourge enough, citizens smote and murdered each other as they met in the way—false prophets ran howling through the streets—every image of despair completes the ghastly picture of the fall of Jerusalem. And now the temple was set on fire, the Jews rushing through the flames to perish amid its ruins.

"It was a calm summer night—the 10th of August—the whole hill, on which stood the temple, was one gigantic blaze of fire—the

roofs of cedar crushed—the golden pinnacles of the dome were like spikes of crimson flame. Through the lurid atmosphere all was carnage and slaughter; the echoes of shrieks and yells rang back from the hill of Zion and Mount of Olives. Amongst the smoking ruins, and over the piles of the dead, Titus planted the standard of Rome."

[From the *Iredell Express.*]

### Beware of Outlaws.

Our citizens became the unwilling witnesses of one of the most disgraceful and heart-rending scenes, on Tuesday last, which has ever occurred in this community.

As Robinson's Circus was about to open, in the vicinity of this village, some difficulty having taken place between the showmen and a citizen of the county, and others taking part in the rescue; the lawless band of actors and performers arming themselves with axes and clubs, commenced a promiscuous slaughter, causing the whole crowd of one thousand or more, to make a simultaneous rush for fire-arms in the village, with full intent if possible to shoot down the whole band of wretches, on the spot. But happily for the sake of good order, it was prevented, by the arrest and conviction of six of the villains, confining them in jail, the others leaving dimes as security for their appearance.

It is regretted that several of the most guilty made their escape, owing to the great confusion at the commencement. Four of our county men were badly mangled, but it is hoped they will recover. The writer gives this publicity, that citizens of adjoining counties may be prepared in a proper way, to protect themselves from unguarded outrages at the hands of unprincipled miscreants.

A. A. H.

Wilkesboro', July 8th, 1858.

### Keep Your Eye on Your Neighbor.

Take care of them. Don't let them stir without watching. They may do something if you do. To be sure you never knew them to do anything very bad, but it may be on your account they have not. Perhaps if it had not been for your kind care, they might have disgraced themselves and families long time ago. Therefore don't relax any effort to keep them where they ought to be; never mind your own business, that will take care of itself. There is a man passing along—he is looking over the fence—be suspicious of him, perhaps he contemplates stealing something some of these dark nights; there's no knowing what queer fancies he may have got into his head. If you see any symptoms of any one passing out of the path of duty, tell every one else that you can see, and be particular to see a great many. It is a good way to circulate such things, and though it may not benefit yourself, or any one else particularly, it will be something important about some one else. Do keep something going—silence is a dreadful thing; though it is said there was silence in Heaven for the space of half an hour don't let any such thing occur on earth; it would be too much like heaven for the inhabitants of this mundane sphere. If after all your watchful care you can't see anything out of the way in any one, you may be sure it is not because they have not done anything bad; perhaps in an unguarded moment, you lost sight of them—throw out hints, they are no better than they should be—that you should not wonder if people found out what they were after a while, and then they may not carry their heads so high. Keep it going, and some one will take the hint and begin to help you after awhile—then there will be music, and everything will work to a charm.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.—The Paris correspondent (June 24) of the New York Commercial Advertiser says that England has made an alliance with Austria, and that should France attempt to cross the Channel, Austria will be let loose upon her in the rear, as was done when the first Napoleon was at Bologne, ready with his army to cross over to England. The Red Republicans of France, Italy and Germany, will also be roused to the crusade. The same writer says the effect of the Regena Cella slavery discussion in the British Parliament has been to arouse a degree of irritation in France, which has not before been equalled. But "discretion is the better part of valor."

BANK OF TENNESSEE.—Hon. Cave Johnson, President of the Bank of Tennessee, has written a long letter, giving reasons for not resuming specie payments at the present time.

These are: (1) The Bank, in order to aid the public, had kept out a large circulation. (2) It could not now safely resume without risking a second suspension. (3) It would require dollar for dollar in gold to sustain the Bank, and this it is not able to control. (4) The independent and stock Banks would form a combination against the Bank of Tennessee, should it resume, and such an influence could not well resist.

### North Carolina Railroad.

The last report of President Fisher gives the following information of the road:

It is very gratifying to be able to state that up to this date, no accident involving the endangering of life or limb has ever yet happened to any passenger train since the road commenced work. Our trains are regular and unfailing in their connections.

The business of the last year has fallen short of what was expected. In the beginning of the year our receipts were highly promising, but the terrible crisis and the low price of produce cut them off; and although, unlike almost all the roads (many of which lost 30 per cent.) we have a gain over last year, it is not such an increase as we expected. It is very clear, however, that our increase is certain, both in freight and passengers.

We have a good road of 223 miles main track and 17 miles siding—together 240 miles—with a business every year increasing. For the last year our passenger trains have done double daily service, and our freight trains whatever was required in the transportation, at a cost of less than forty-six per cent.

Number of passenger coaches, 1st class, 13; 2d class, 4; mail coaches, 5; in all 22.—In addition to these there are 282 box, gravel and flat cars, and the like.

The temporary liabilities of the road are \$144,000. To meet these the company has means amounting to \$151,150, exclusive of freight balances unsettled and cash balances on hand. The materials on hand are estimated at \$84,860.

The amount of Road receipts from July 1, 1855, to July 1, 1858, is \$928,294.17. The cost of operating the road during this period was \$446,203.32; leaving net profits \$483,090.85. The receipts from all sources for 1857 were \$300,449.63; and for 1858, \$335,558.03; showing an increase of \$35,108.95.

The grand total of receipts from the beginning of the work up to July, 1858, is \$5,814,388.43, and of disbursements \$5,667,597.28.

The total disbursements for 1856 were \$523,611.35; for 1857, \$753,284.03; for 1858, \$414,788.16.

The total number of men employed in transportation, repairs of Road and in shops, is 415—that is, 139 whites, 13 free blacks, and 263 slaves.

From Bancroft's History of the U. States, Vol. VII

### The Revolution in North Carolina.

A similar spirit of independence prevailed in the highlands which hold the head springs of Yadkin and the Catawba. The region was peopled chiefly by Presbyterians of Scotch and Irish descent, who brought to the new world the creed, the spirit of resistance, and the courage of the covenanters.

The people of the county of Mecklenburg had carefully observed the progress of the controversy with Britain; and during the Winter, political meetings had repeatedly been held in Charlotte. That town had been chosen for the seat of the Presbyterian college, which the Legislature of North Carolina had chartered, but which the king had disallowed; and it was the centre of the culture of that of the province. The number of houses in the village was not more than twenty; but the district was already well settled by herdsmen who lived apart on their farms.

Some time in May, 1775, they received the news of the address, which in the preceding February had been presented to the king by both houses of parliament, and which declared the American colonies to be in a state of actual rebellion. This was to them the evidence that the crisis in American affairs was come, and the people proposed among themselves to abrogate all dependence on the royal authority. But the militia companies were sworn to allegiance; and "how," it was objected, "can we be absolved from our oath?" "The oath," it was answered, "binds only while the king protects."—At the instance of Thomas Polk, the commander of the militia of the county, two delegates from each company were called together in Charlotte, as a representative committee. Before their consultations were ended, the message of the innocent blood shed at Lexington came up from Charleston, and inflamed their zeal. They were impatient that their remoteness forbade their direct activity; had it been possible, they would have sent a hundred battalions from their fields to the poor of Boston. No minutes of the committee are known to exist, but the result of their deliberations, framed with superior skill, precision of language, and calm comprehension, remains as the monument of their wisdom and their courage. Of the delegates to that memorable assembly, the name of Ephraim Brevard should be remembered with honor by his countrymen. He

was one of a numerous family of patriot brothers, and himself in the end fell a martyr to the public cause. Trained in the college at Princeton, ripened among the brave Presbyterians of Middle Carolina, he digested the system which was then adopted, and which formed in effect a declaration of independence, as well as a complete system of government. "All laws and commissions confirmed by or derived from the authority of the king or parliament," such are the bold but well considered words of these daring statesmen, "are annulled and vacated; all commissions, civil and military, heretofore granted by the crown to be exercised in the colonies, are void; the provincial congress of each province, under the direction of the great continental congress, is invested with all legislative and executive powers within the respective provinces, and no other legislative or executive power does or can exist at this time, in any part of these colonies. As all former laws are now suspended in this province, and the congress has not yet provided others, we judge it necessary for the better preservation of good order, to form certain rules and regulations for the internal government of this county, until laws shall be provided for us by the congress."

In accordance with these principles the freemen of the county formed themselves into nine military companies, and elected their own officers. Judicial powers were enforced on men to be singled out by the vote of the companies, two from each of them; the whole number of eighteen constituting a court of appeal. The tenure alike of military and civil officers was "the pleasure of their several constituents." All public and county taxes, all quitrents to the crown were sequestered; and it was voted that persons receiving new commissions from the king, or exercising old ones, should be dealt with as enemies of the country.

The resolves were made binding on all, and were to be enforced till the provincial congress should provide otherwise, or what they knew would never take place, till the British parliament should resign its arbitrary pretensions with respect to America. At the same time the militia companies were directed to provide themselves with arms, and Thomas Polk and Joseph Kennedy were specially appointed to purchase powder, lead and flints.

Before the month of May had come to an end, the resolutions were signed by Ephraim Brevard, as clerk of the committee, and were adopted by the people with the determined enthusiasm which springs from the combined influence of the love of liberty and of religion. Thus was Mecklenburg county, in North Carolina, separated from the British Empire. The resolves were transmitted with all haste to be printed in Charleston, and as they spread through the South, they startled the royal Governors of Georgia and North Carolina. They were despatched by a messenger to the continental congress, that the world might know their authors had renounced their allegiance to the king of Great Britain, and had constituted a Government for themselves.

The messenger stopped on his way at Salisbury and there, to a crowd round the courthouse, the resolves were read and approved. The western counties were the most populous part of North Carolina, and the royal governor had flattered himself and the king, with the fullest assurances of their support. "I have no doubt," said he, "that I might command their best services at a word on any emergency. I consider I have the means in my own hands to maintain the sovereignty of this country to my royal master in all events." And now he was obliged to transmit the deliberate, consistent, and well considered resolutions of Mecklenburg, which he described as the boldest of all, "most traitorously declaring the entire dissolution of the laws and constitution, and setting up a system of rule and regulation subversive of his Majesty's government."

### To the Munc.

"How bewtful is this ere nite,

How brite the staz du shine,

All natr sleeps in tranklinis

But this loan heart of mine.

"Our dog has kwit a barkin' now

At fellers passin' bi,

Heze gazin' at the far of mune

With cam and plaidid i.

"When vuin the, thou pail face thing,

A hanging in the skize,

Upward on wild untramed wing

Mi thaunts cuts dust and flize.

"O kud I kwit this klood of kila,

And sore above the crond

Ide baith mi sole in higgastay

In yonder fleasy cloud.

"How kan the poits hiborn sole

Mix with earth's vulgar cru!

Wed it not rather fly away

And hyde from mortal va.

"Ah yes! had I a pair of wings

To go to yonder mine,

I guess ide jast as soon sta thar

From now until next June.

"And thar a-roving up and down

Thru purty flowers ide go,

Or listen to the tinklin' rills

Wat from the mountings do."

—Judge Cato has resigned office of District Judge of Kansas.



## Earthquake in the City of Mexico—Great Damage Done and Lives Lost.

A correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from the City of Mexico under date of June 30, gives the following account of the recent earthquake there:

I had mailed my last letter to you but fifteen minutes before, and was on my way back to my hotel, when suddenly the earth rocked beneath my feet. I was precipitated against the wall of a house; the houses commenced to crack and roll about like empty bottles in the water, the streets were rapidly filled with young and old—some in full dress, some in no dress—all making the most frightful ado; some laying flat on their bellies, but most on their knees, calling on all the saints in the Mexican calendar to save them, their wives or husbands, their children, &c.; horses, dogs, and even the mules and the stupid asses in the street stood stock still, quivering in their every part. A second or more gave me an idea of what was transpiring, and recollecting the exclamation of a cangador a few seconds before, that there was an earthquake, I recovered myself as I was going headlong in the street on the rebound, and balking myself to a doorway, took out my watch and commenced making notes of the time and events.

As I laid hold of one side of the door—which was the San Francisco, near the corner of the Vergara—the houses in the street appeared to me to be rocked about as if they were made of cork, and at the time were floating on stormy water. Windows cracked; patio lamps were hurled through portals into the street; altogether there appeared to be but little chance of getting through the trouble with whole body and bones, so I made my way as best I could over the heaving pavement to the corner of the street—moved thither by the general instinct exhibited by the living creatures. A crowd of lepers, donkeys, horses, some ladies and a few gentlemen, soon formed my companions. When I arrived at the corner, I was the only person standing—all the rest were on their knees or bellies; but a few seconds brought several who also kept an upright position—most of them for bravado. At the corner I could see the National Theatre, the Hotel Iturbide, the Progreso, the Academy at the corner, and several other large buildings. They were all heaving to and fro in the most alarming manner. For my own part, I could not conceive how they were able to resist one of the shocks, so violent were they and so heaving. But, fortunately, no houses in the range of my vision came down. The shocks lasted for nearly three minutes, although the heavy swells passed within the space of two minutes.

The first shock was light and unperceived by me, although noticed by a cangador whom I was passing at the moment, who was seated on a corner stone. I had time to cross the street after the first shock, and gone some twenty feet, when the statement of the cangador turned out true. After the heavy shocks there were several lighter ones, which were annoying to foot passengers. The earth was contracting into its place, and gave several disagreeable twinges and jerks.

The first shock came from the South South-east, and was followed by three from the same direction, when the motion suddenly turned from East to West, and gave us four heavy surges, which was followed by others of less strength.

The whole affair created the most intense excitement throughout this city, which admitted no abatement for three or four days. The previous gossip which had existed regarding the forced loans, banishments, &c., suddenly was hushed, and all were absorbed in learning the truth of the calamity which had passed. For the first night and day the populace flocked to the squares and principal openings in the city. The first night the Alameda and Grand Plaza were filled with thousands of people who kept watch, for sleep they could not on account of a drizzling rain. A general impression prevailed that there would be a repetition within thirty-four hours after the visitation. Fortunately, this did not come.

The circuit of this earthquake is not yet exactly known, but already it is known to have extended over an area of six hundred miles. It is also impossible as yet to ascertain where the shocks came from. Some incline to the belief that they originated in the volcano of Jorulle, in Michoacan, on account of the almost entire annihilation of the town of Partezuro; others think the shocks were caused by some internal movement on the Pacific coast, near Acapulco, as the village of Chilpancingo has suffered severely, sixty houses having been thrown down.

Carriages have been permitted to pass in several streets since the 21st, but many are still closed, and the houses in those streets are undergoing repairs.

## The Steamers Arctic and Great West Destroyed by Fire.

Pittsburg, July 15.  
The steamers Arctic and Great West were destroyed by fire this evening, at the Marine Railway, two miles below this city. The Arctic was valued at fifteen thousand and the Great West at eighteen thousand dollars. The former was insured here for six thousand dollars. The latter was also insured, but the amount or in what offices is not known.

The character that needs law to mend it is hardly worth the tinkering.

## Gubernatorial.

We continue to receive from all sections of the State the cheering assurance of an unparalleled triumph for our candidate in August next. We believe that Judge Ellis' majority will be greater than has been given for any Democrat since the days of Jackson, and we should not be surprised if it shall reach that polled for the old hero. In this section, we venture the opinion that the vote for McRae will run behind any of his opposition's predecessors. He cannot command the Know Nothing vote entire, and we are in ignorance of the first Democrat who will yield him his support. On the other hand, Judge Ellis, so far as we are informed, will not only get the strength of his party, but run considerably ahead of it.

Distribution will not answer for a hobby. The people have repudiated it before; they will do it again. The objections to it are too apparent; and the sophistries and special pleadings of Mr. McRae and his coworkers are insufficient to gloss them over so as to recommend it to popular favor. The absurd and preposterous pretensions set up for this political panacea, can never gull or dupe the people of North Carolina into his support, and though they may be laboring under onerous burdens, it would be a difficult task to convince them that relief can possibly come from a system that proposes to put one dollar in the pocket and take two out. And that this will be the inevitable effect of a division of the land fund, or the lands themselves, we are satisfied is the opinion of all unbiased minds that have examined the subject. Mr. McRae has taxed his ingenuity in drawing a picture, a gloomy picture, of the present condition of the State. He has represented it as poverty-stricken—on the verge of bankruptcy—tax ridden, trade drooping, business suspended, resources undeveloped, the children growing up in ignorance, and all on the retrograde movement. As a remedy for the imaginary evils, he proposes a distribution of the public lands, and, as a means to bring about this miraculous result, he further proposes that he shall be made Governor. There is not a man in the State, so destitute of common sense as not to know that as the executive of North Carolina, Mr. McRae would be as powerless to accomplish anything towards dividing the lands, as a South Sea Islander would be to give laws to Louis Napoleon. And yet he undertakes to go before the people, soliciting their suffrages, upon a question separate and distinct from any thing within the province of a State officer and belonging entirely to federal legislation. Distribution is the burden of his song; the Archimedian lever by which he hopes to be lifted to power. Vain expectation.—Winston Sentinel.

## Interesting from Washington.

Correspondence of the New York Herald.

WASHINGTON, July 17, 1858.  
A government officer in Utah writes to Washington, June 11, from Salt Lake City, as follows:

I had the pleasure of meeting this evening Brigham Young, Kimball and others. Young is no common man, in my opinion. He has complete control over this people. Governor Cumming is much esteemed, and recognized as Governor, and had the difficulties really settled before the peace Commissioners came. I was invited to the council this evening with Gov. Cumming and the Commissioners on the part of government. Young and some of his leaders called on us at four and remained till nine. There was friendly intercourse. I feel confident everything is being satisfactorily arranged. There was, however, some middling rough talk, not by Young, but by some of his big men. It was with great difficulty I could let pass unanswered mean allusions and slang at Mr. Buchanan. We shall meet again to-morrow at nine o'clock. My impression is the people will commence moving back in less than a week.

Additional official information has arrived from Monterey, Mexico, to the 28th ult.—Vidauri was to start for San Luis Potosi on the 10th inst., with two thousand men, eight pieces of artillery and ammunition, and to take command of the Army of the North.—Zuazua was leaving Zacatecas with about four thousand men, to attack San Luis Potosi, and would not wait for the arrival of Vidauri. News had arrived at Monterey from Guadalajara to the 12 ult., stating that the federal army had taken positions and began the attack of the city. Miramon was on the way to Guadalajara with four thousand men to relieve the city. Therefore, it is believed a great battle will be fought there. Galindo is military commander of Nuevo Leon during the absence of Vidauri, and is charged with the duty of organizing and supplying forces, ammunition, &c., for the Army of the North. His position on the Rio Grande is considered highly favorable for obtaining supplies; Vidauri says they are determined to send liberal forces from the north to overwhelm the reactionists. A thousand men from Chihuahua, under Cornado, were marching to join the Army of the North. It is expected that by the end of July there would be about eight thousand federal troops concentrated at San Luis Potosi, ready to march towards the city of Mexico.

The celebrated Dr. Spurgeon contemplates visiting America soon.

## Death of Gen. Quitman.

The death of this distinguished Representative from Mississippi has already been announced. Yesterday, the bells of our town tolled the funeral knell, and South Carolina's voice joined with that of Mississippi in the expressions of a heart felt grief. Gen. Quitman's name will ever be associated, in the mind of every Carolinian, with that of the Palmetto Regiment. By that Regiment he was beloved with a warmth of affection that reflected honor equally on it and the noble old chieftain. It is a satisfaction felt by the people of the State, that the last anniversary of the Palmetto Association gave them an opportunity of exhibiting to him the place he occupied in their affections.

Gen. Quitman, though a native of New York, had become entirely identified with the South, and in every sentiment was an ardent and devoted Southerner; his very temperament and constitution were congenial to the Southern climate. His fame is associated with the whole country, and whether his gallant and heroic bearing in Mexico, or his useful career in the council of the Confederacy, be subjects of consideration, he will equally be endeared in the memory of a grateful people.—South Carolinian.

## MINING CASUALTY—NINE MEN KILLED AND FIVE OTHERS WOUNDED.

Pottsville, Pa., July 13.  
Nine men were instantly killed this morning, at Harper's Mines, by the falling of black damp. Five others were seriously injured, but it is supposed they will recover.

## Serious Railroad Accident.

New York, July 16.  
An accident attended with serious and fatal results occurred to day on the Erie railroad. Two passenger cars were smashed up. Louis Lay, wife and child, of New Orleans, and two others were killed, and forty seven others wounded.

VIRGIN SIMPLICITY.—An anecdote is told of a young lady of Harrisburg, who was on a riding excursion recently. The horse commenced kicking, when she in the most simple manner requested her companion to get out and hold the horse's leg, or he might injure the buggy.

## Candidates.

We are authorized to announce W. W. AVERY, Esq., of Burke county, a candidate to represent this District in the Congress of the United States.

We are authorized to announce Captain J. J. GREER as a candidate for Sheriff of Henderson county at the next election.

We are authorized to announce J. B. GARDNER as a candidate for Sheriff of Yancy county, at the next election.

We are authorized to announce Dr. JOHN YANCY, of Madison county, as a candidate to represent the District composed of the counties of Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancy, in the next Senate of North Carolina.

We are authorized to announce Gen. R. M. HENRY, of this county, as a candidate to represent the District composed of the counties of Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancy in the next Senate of North Carolina.

We are authorized to announce Dr. JAMES S. T. BAIRD as a candidate to represent Buncombe county in the House of Commons of the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce Col. GEORGE W. HAMPTON as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Buncombe county.

We are authorized to announce WASHINGTON BUCKLEY as a candidate to represent Yancy county in the House of Commons of the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM R. YOUNG as a candidate for Sheriff of Buncombe county.

We are authorized to announce WM. BROWN as a candidate to represent Madison county in the House of Commons of the next Legislature.

## SALE OF NEGROES.

THIRTEEN valuable NEGROES, belonging to the Estate of John P. Smith, deceased, will be sold at the Court House in Asheville, on Friday the 27th day of August next, on a credit of 12 months, the purchaser giving note with approved security, with interest from date.  
A. T. SUMMEY, Atto. for Administrator.

July 22, 1858. 6t

## W. H. Jackson & Co.

HAVE just received, and offer for sale, a few pieces of black and colored cloth; black and fancy Cassimers; linen Lawn, Irish linen, damask table linen, (very fine) linen sheeting, pillowcase linen, linen and cotton diaper, linen Lawn for ladies dresses, jacquet, Swiss and Nainsook muslin, &c., &c.

—ALSO—  
a few dozen silk and linen Hose, ladies silk and white kid gloves, silk mitts, long piecic gloves, gents colored kid gloves, a No. 1 article of Buck Gaiters, &c., &c.  
We have a large stock of Goods, and are selling them at reasonable prices for cash and to prompt paying customers. Call and see us at No. 1, Broadway, opposite Gudge's Hotel, Asheville.  
July 8, 1858.

MORE SOAP. 20 Doz. concentrated Lye for making Soap, just received and on sale at ASTON'S.  
March 25, 1854.

## RARE BOOKS!!!!

THE undersigned being the sole agent for the sale of the following valuable books, has the pleasure to offer the citizens of Western North Carolina, an opportunity to secure them at Publishers prices.

AMERICAN ELOQUENCE:—A collection of Speeches and Addresses, Forensic and Parliamentary, by the Most Eminent Orators of America, with Biographical Sketches, Illustrative notes, and an Analytical Index. By FRANK MOORE. 2 Vols. Royal 8vo. Embellished with 14 Fine Portraits, on Steel, of Famous American Orators. Price for the two Volumes in cloth, \$5; Library style, \$6; half mor., \$7; half calf extra, \$8.

BENTON'S ABRIDGMENT OF THE DEBATES IN CONGRESS.—To be completed in 15 vols. royal octavo. Price, \$3 00; a vol. cloth; \$3 50 law sheep; \$4 00 hf. mor.; \$4 50 hf. calf.

THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA.—Edited by Geo. Ripley and Chas. A. Dana. To be completed in 15 volumes, royal octavo.—\$3 00 per volume, in cloth; \$3 50 library leather; \$4 00 half morocco; \$4 50 half Russia extra.

BURTON'S CYCLOPEDIA OF WIT AND HUMOR.—Now complete in 2 very large vols. Illustrated with more than 500 cuts expressly designed to illustrate the text, also 24 portraits of distinguished humorists. Price, in cloth, \$7; library leather, \$8.

BENTON'S THIRTY YEARS' VIEW.—Complete in 2 vols., octavo. Price, per vol., \$2 cloth; \$3 00 library, leather. Either vol. sold separate.

TERMS.—Cash on delivery of the vols. as issued. Call and examine specimen copies at the Brick Corner immediately opposite the Court House.

ED J. ASTON.  
July 15, 1858.

## A HOMESTEAD FOR \$10.

10,000 FARMS AND BUILDING Lots in the Gold Region and other portions of Virginia, are to be divided among 10,000 subscribers, for the benefit of the new town of

## RAPPAHANNOCK.

situated in Culpepper county. Subscribers only \$10 each, one half down, the rest on delivery of the Deed. Every subscriber will get a building lot or a farm, ranging in value from \$10 up to \$30,000. The object is to build up the town, manufactures and trade, by encouraging men of limited means to come in and grow with the place and thus raise the value of the land to that at the North, now selling at from \$100 to \$500 per acre. It can be done in four or five years.—The soil is just as good quality and the advantages greater. Already lots in Rappahannock sold at \$10 have been resold at from \$30 to \$400 cash. Where in the Union can wealth be made faster? Let all buy a lot or a farm whilst it can be got cheap, or come and settle and get one GRATIS. For full particulars, Agencies &c., apply to E. BAUDER, Fort Royal, Va. Or to Dr. Jno. S. Livingston, Shufordville, N. C., who will ride 50 miles to wait on customers.  
July 15, 1858—3m.

## CATTLE MARKET.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Charleston Cattle Market and Public Scales, at the Farm of the Agricultural Society of South Carolina, on Meeting & King Streets, are now ready for weighing, sale, and accommodation of all parties bringing Cattle to this market. Jos. F. O'Heir, Esq., has been appointed Public Weigher. By order.  
ROBERT MACBETH, Chief Clerk of Markets.  
July 15, 1858. cow3m

## ASHEVILLE

## CARRIAGE SHOP.

THE undersigned take pleasure in informing the citizens of Asheville, and the surrounding country, that they have formed a partnership, in the south end of Asheville, for the purpose of carrying on the Carriage and Buggy making business in all its branches. They have in their employment a practical Painter and Trimmer. Those who have jobs they want repainted and trimmed, would do well to call. All work done at short notice. They flatter themselves that their work cannot be surpassed in Western Carolina. Repairing nearly done at short notice, and prices as low as the times will permit, and cash not refused.

McGREGOR & TRIPLETT, South end of Asheville.  
July 15, 1858.

## Teacher Wanted.

THE Trustees of the Asheville Male Academy design opening the school at an early day, and are anxious to secure the services of a thoroughly educated and experienced Teacher. It is desirable to open if possible, by the 20th inst. Applications should be addressed to R. B. Vance, Hugh Johnston, and James A. Patton, Committee, who will give all necessary information. By order of the Board. I. B. SAWYER, Sec.  
Asheville, July 8, 1858.

## Wanted Immediately!

AGENTS in every town and county in the Union. Business easy and honorable. Salary from \$50 to \$75 per month. Address, with stamp enclosed, to OSWENT & JOHNSON, Box 210, Cleveland, Tenn.  
July 8, 4858. 3m+

## MOREHEAD.

## Great Sale of Lots

On a Credit.  
On the 28th and 29th of July, 1858, at the City of Morehead.  
J. M. MOREHEAD, Pres. Shepherds Point Land Company.  
June 24, 1858. ts

## LAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale a Tract of LAND, situated in Jackson County, N. C., 7 miles above Webster, on the waters of Cullowhee Creek.  
The Tract contains 78 acres, more or less; some 60 acres of it is improved land, in a fine state of cultivation. Of the above Tract about 50 acres of it is Bottom Land, unsurpassed by the best land in Western Carolina.  
I will also sell some Timbered Lands near by, if desired.  
Said lands will be sold on accommodating terms for ready money; or, if three-fourths of the purchase money is paid, a credit of 12 months will be given for the remainder.  
Further information can be had by seeing the undersigned, on the premises, or by addressing him at Webster, N. C.

DAVID ROGERS.  
July 1, 1858. 6w

## Ice Soda Water.

ALL who wish a cool, wholesome and delicious beverage, will find it opposite Gudge's Hotel, at W. H. JACKSON & CO'S.  
June 24, 1854.

## SULPHUR SPRINGS, BUNCOMBE COUNTY, N. C.

THE subscriber having taken charge of this celebrated watering place, would inform the public in search of health or pleasure, that the house will be open and ready for the reception of company on the

## First Day of July.

The establishment is commodious and well arranged, and the whole will be in first rate order, so as to render guests comfortable, and make their visit pleasant.

The table will be supplied with every luxury the country affords; and faithful and attentive servants will be in readiness to minister to the wants and gratify the wishes of all.

## A GOOD BAND OF MUSIC

is engaged for the season, and will "discourse sweet sounds" morning, noon and night.  
The tables will be under the care of an experienced hostler.

There is also connected with the establishment

## A LINE OF HACKS,

and gentlemen can be conveyed any where with comfort, safety and speed. A hack will run regularly twice a day between Asheville and the Springs.

No expense will be regarded, and no effort spared, to render a visit to these health imparting Springs pleasant and beneficial. There is room for several hundred guests, and all shall be made comfortable.

The Springs are five miles west of Asheville. The Stables at the subscriber's old stand in Asheville will be kept up as usual, and horses, hacks, or buggies can be had at any hour.

THOMAS GOODLAKE.  
June 24, 1858

## To all Whom it may Concern.

THE undersigned is now in receipt of a very handsome lot of Goods for

## Gentlemen's Clothing,

which he is offering for cash as low down as the times will permit and to first class paying men on reasonable terms on very short time. The utmost pains will be taken to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their orders. He feels justified in saying to his old friends and patrons generally, that his work and styles shall be second to no house in the State.

## Every description of CLOTHING

will be manufactured in his establishment, from a shirt collar to the most costly garment.

The subscriber solicits orders from gentlemen in Western Carolina generally. Orders from a distance must come with references, or they will receive no attention. H. F. WOLSTENHOLME.  
Thankful for past favors, he hopes by being able to send forth articles superior to all competition, to realize an increased portion of public favor and patronage.

Gentlemen of Western North Carolina, try me in preference to Northern shops and stores.  
Asheville, June 24, 1858. H. F. WOLSTENHOLME.

## 5 Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Walnut Creek, Madison county, N. C., a bound boy named James Watts. I will pay the above reward to any person who will deliver said boy to me at my residence, but no thanks.  
A. J. RAMSEY.  
June 17, 1858.

## ICE! ICE!

D. F. SUMMEY would inform his friends and the public that his ICE HOUSE will be open each morning from 5 1/2 to 6 1/2 o'clock, at which time he will furnish ice to those wishing it, at one and a half cents per pound. If not called for within the time specified, an additional half cent per pound will be charged.  
Asheville, June 10, 1858.

## ARTHUR'S

Self-Sealing Cans and Jars are just the thing for preserving Fruit of every description. For sale by W. H. JACKSON & CO.  
Asheville, June 3, 1858.

## Apprentices Wanted.

THE undersigned will take two Apprentices, one to the Blacksmithing business, and the other to Carriage and Wagon making.—Apply soon.  
McGREGOR & TRIPLETT.  
Asheville, March 18, 1858.

## List of Letters,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Asheville, at the close of Quarter ending 30th June, 1858:

A—Alexander Mrs M J.  
B—Bassett Jane, Brown E T, Bean J M, Baxton A N, Baldwin J D, Birdsey E, Balow R L, Brooks John, Brooks A N.  
C—Cahrs C H, Coggin R, Cushing Caleb, Chambers Wm, Cressman N N, Crook Dr A B, Cook T B, Cole J N, Cole Zach.  
D—Dunlap G W C, Dickson Wm 2, Deerman H.  
E—Erwin M L, English Rev A F, Elliott Joseph P.  
F—Ferguson J G, Foster Thos, Franz Louis.  
G—Green W P, Gray Wm, Garrett Miss M E, Garrett Miss L J.  
H—Hemphill Miss M C, Hensley Mary, Hughes Saml.  
J—Jones Miss Emaline, Jones A P, Jarrett T W, Johnson Eli.  
K—Killian Wm, Killian Daniel.  
L—Luther Mrs E A, Lee Wm L.  
M—Miller Minerva, Moore M R, Miller A J, Murray R A, Massey G T, McCain Rev W M.  
N—Neil W G.  
O—Owenby Mrs R.  
P—Patton James M, Pogue E H, Platner J M, Principal of Male Academy.  
R—Roberts Lucretia, Reynolds Daniel, Romano A B, Ray J M.  
S—Sutton J A, Surrent John, Stacy Rev J, Scarborough W A, Stephens Mrs N M, Siler D W, Smith Miss J A.  
W—Wilkins S, West Elizabeth, Wright Mary, Wells Isaac, White J B, Wilson Miss Rose, Worley W N.  
Y—Young J M.  
J. H. HILLIARD, P. M.  
July 8, 1858.

## TAKEN UP,

AND lodged in the Jail of Madison county, N. C., on the 18th of June, a negro man, who says his name is DENNIS,

and that he belongs to Wm W Davis, of Hendersonville. I therefore request the owner of said negro to come forward and pay all charges, or the said negro will be dealt with according to law.  
J. D. BRADLEY, Jailor.  
July 1, 1858.

## FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

WE are now receiving at our old stand, on the public square, Asheville, the largest and most varied stock of

## SPRING AND SUMMER, STAPLE AND FANCY

## DRY GOODS,

Ready Made Clothing, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Hardware, Crockery, Saddlery, Drugs, Dye

Stuffs, &c.

Ever offered for sale in this market. Our Goods have been selected with great care in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, with special reference to the wants of the PEOPLE.

As our stock embraces almost every article, useful as well as ornamental, we flatter ourselves that we shall be enabled to please all who may favor us with a call. The object of this notice is not to publish self-praise and hold ourselves up in a flattering light before the community, but simply to inform you that we have a heavier and better assorted stock of Goods now arriving, than any other house in town, to which we expect to be continually making large additions throughout the season; and to extend to you one and all, an invitation to visit us and examine our stock, before making your purchases. The styles of our Goods are unsurpassed, and we are determined not to be undersold; and as we make no promise that we do not intend to perform, you may come with the assurance of being satisfactorily accommodated. Country products taken in exchange for Goods.

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

April 2, 1857.

## A PROCLAMATION,

By the Governor of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, a vacancy has occurred in the Representation from the State of North Carolina, in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, by the resignation of the Honorable Thomas L. Clinegan, a Representative from the Eighth Congressional District; and writs of election have been issued to the Sheriffs of the several counties composing the said Congressional District, commanding them to hold elections in their respective counties, at the places established by law, on the first Thursday in August next, at which the qualified voters of the said Congressional District may vote for some person to fill the aforesaid vacancy.

Now, therefore, in conformity to law in such cases made and provided, I do issue this my Proclamation, making known the existence of such vacancy, and that an Election will be held to fill the same at the time aforesaid, to the end that the qualified voters in the said Congressional District may attend at the said time and at the places established by law, and cast their votes accordingly.

In witness whereof, I, THOMAS BRAGG, Governor, Captain General, and Commander in Chief of the State of North Carolina, have signed with my hand these presents, and caused the Great Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh on the nineteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty eight, and in the eighty second year of our Independence.

THOS. BRAGG.

By the Governor, PULASKI COWPER, Private Secretary.

May 27, 1858.—4w

## WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber would remind his customers, and the public generally, that his Wool Carding Machine on Reems Creek, 8 miles north of Asheville, is in good condition, and that he is prepared to do work in good style and with accustomed despatch.

JOHN S. WEAVER.  
June 10, 1858.

## COME ALONG!

1000 pounds Sal Soda; 300 of Epsom Salts; 500 Putty; 100 gallons Spirits; 2500 lbs. White Lead in Oil; 500 lbs. Dry White Lead. Just received and for sale at ASTON'S.  
Sept. 24.

## NOTICE.

Persons sending Mattresses to me to be repaired, are requested to have the Ticks washed clean.  
Asheville, May 27, 1858.

## New and Cheap

## GOODS

AT THE CASH STORE OF

## MERRIMON & SONS,

(Hugh Johnston's Old Stand, Opposite the Court House.)

WE have now on hand a superior stock of fresh and reasonable GOODS, bought for cash at low figures, and to be sold in the same way. Our stock embraces a full and general assortment of

## Staple and Fancy Dry

## Goods, Groceries, Cutlery, Hardware,

and in fact everything usually found in a retail establishment. We invite the people to give us a call, and promise to sell them Goods at prices astonishingly low. And why do we say so? Simply because we sell for cash only, and therefore make no bad debts, and can afford to sell cheap. Country Produce bought. Call and see us.  
Asheville, June 2, 1858.

## 100 Large Quarto Family

BIBLES just received at ASTON'S

## SPRING

## GOODS FOR 1858.





## THE NEWS.

THOS. W. ATKIN, Editor.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.  
Thursday, July 29, 1858.

For Governor,  
Hon. J. W. ELLIS,  
OF ROWAN COUNTY.

For Congress,  
W. W. AVERY, Esq.,  
OF BURKE COUNTY.

For State Senator,  
Dr. JOHN YANCY,  
OF MADISON.

For the House of Commons,  
Dr. JAMES S. T. BAIRD.

For Sheriff,  
Col. GEO. W. HAMPTON.

### PUBLIC SPEAKING.

The candidates for Congress will address the people at the following times and places:

|                        |                  |
|------------------------|------------------|
| Hendersonville,        | Tuesday, July 6  |
| Columbus, Polk county, | Friday, " 9      |
| Rutherfordton,         | Saturday, " 10   |
| Asheville,             | Tuesday, " 13    |
| Marshall, Madison,     | Tuesday, " 20    |
| Burnsville, Yancy,     | Thursday, " 22   |
| Boone, Watauga,        | Saturday, " 24   |
| Wilkesboro', Wilkes,   | Monday, " 26     |
| Trapp Hill, Wilkes,    | Tuesday, " 27    |
| Lenoir, Caldwell,      | Friday, " 30     |
| Morganton, Burke,      | Saturday, " 31   |
| Marion, McDowell,      | Monday, August 2 |

### A Last Appeal.

Thursday next being election day, we make our last appeal to the States Rights Democracy of this District.

Judge Ellis is throughout the State known to be a strong advocate of the extension of the Rail Road to the West; and if, therefore, he be not well sustained, it will naturally be concluded in the East that our people are in different on the subject, and hence nothing will be done by the next Legislature for our benefit. We must, therefore, if we intend to be true to our own interest, sustain our standard bearer vigorously and unanimously.

W. W. Avery is the candidate as well of the National Democracy as of the Southern Rights men generally. He is known everywhere to be a thorough going friend of James Buchanan's Administration. That Administration and its backers are the only reliable friends of the South, and its main defence against the Abolitionists of the North. Shall we by our course abandon it, and thereby discourage, as far as we can, all our friends in the free States? Is not Mr. Buchanan's Administration worthy of support, and shall we not, then, send a friend rather than an enemy from this District? If so, then let every friend of Democratic principles, as well as every real well wisher to the South and the Union vote for W. W. Avery.

But this is not all. Our next Legislature has to choose two Senators. So many friends of the South have lately been beaten by the Black Republicans that the Democratic majority in the Senate is much smaller than it was formerly. To insure, therefore, a reliable majority for Mr. Buchanan's Administration, North Carolina ought to send up two statesmen who can be depended upon in time of trial. It is incumbent on us, therefore, to send to the Legislature men who will see to this. There is, too, another consideration for the people of this District. For the first time since the foundation of the Government, one of our Senators is a citizen of our Congressional District. His continuance in that position will depend on the complexion of the next Legislature. It is especially important that the friends who have so long sustained Mr. Clingman should see that they do not send down to Raleigh men who will disavow their wishes. If the people of this District will do their duty they can easily select a representation to the Legislature which will re-elect Mr. Clingman and give a steady support to our present National Administration.

Then let all Southern Rights men and Democrats come to the polls in a solid phalanx and put in their ballots for John W. Ellis as Governor, W. W. Avery as Congressman, and such candidates for the Legislature as will at Raleigh carry out our principles.

### The Sheriffalty.

We are requested by Col. W. R. West to say to his friends, and to the voters of Buncombe county generally, that he is no longer a candidate for Sheriff. He is prompted to withdraw from the contest by motives which are honorable and praiseworthy.

### New Candidate!

Col. S. B. Gudger suddenly announced himself a candidate the other day, for the Commons, in opposition to Dr. J. S. T. Baird. His excuse for coming out at this late day, as assigned by himself in his speech, was that he had been solicited to run by two or three of his near relations, whom he mentioned by name. Of course no one can object to these respectable gentlemen having a candidate of their own if they desire it, but the difficulty lies here: if the community generally desired opposition to Dr. Baird why did they not get out some one long ago? It is very certain, from Col. Gudger's own statement, that they did not want him, for on his own showing it seems that only two or three of his connections asked him to become a candidate. It should also be remembered that when Dr. Baird was making his speech in the Court House during the last County Court, Col. Gudger arose and stated that he had been trying to get out a candidate against him and failed, and therefore he intended to vote for James W. Patton, Esq. His resolution, however, seems to have been so weak that two or three of his connections induced him to abandon it and run himself. It would seem, in fact, that he must have had a great hankering for political preferment, to be gotten out so easily. We find, however, that the community does not appear to sympathize with him, and that many of his former political associates declare that they will not sustain him. The day has passed by when in this community a man can expect to be supported who comes out in this way just on the eve of the election. Everything indicates Dr. Baird's success by a large majority.

### Unofficial Support Again.

In reply to Mr. Woodfin's question, Mr. McKee said that while in office he would not recommend any appropriation for the benefit of the West, but after he was out of office he would be as much in favor of it as any man. In other words, as Governor McKee he will be against us, but as private McKee he will be our friend. Now let us carry out his own principle. When acting officially as electors at the polls, let us vote against him, and when the election is over let us as private men feel friendly to him. This will carry out his own principle and ought to suit him. This course will also suit Judge Ellis, because he as Governor is willing to recommend appropriations for our benefit officially, and therefore by voting for him and against McKee we can sustain both their views.

### Don't Swap Your Votes!

We learn that efforts are being made by certain Know Nothings to induce persons to vote for Mr. Vance by agreeing on their parts to vote for Judge Ellis. Don't be caught in this way, fellow Democrats. Judge Ellis will beat his opponent twenty thousand votes in the State, and hence does not need any bargains to secure his election. If gentlemen who formerly opposed us, choose to sustain Judge Ellis because the interests of the State, and of the West in particular, require it, they are right in so doing. Let us give them due credit for this, but by no means abandon our other candidates. W. W. Avery, as a consistent, talented and true Democrat and State Rights man, is entitled to the vote of every one who concurs with him in his political views as to the action and policy of the Government. Do not, therefore, abandon him on any ground. Let our friends march up steadily to the polls, and vote for Ellis, Avery, Baird, and other Democrats, and our principles will be carried out and the Administration of James Buchanan be sustained.

REMEMBER, Citizens of Buncombe and Henderson, when you go to the polls to vote for W. W. Avery, you are about to vote for a man, who, though not a member of the Legislature, did all he could as a lobby member to keep your bill, to charter the Greenview and French Broad Road, from passing. —Asheville Spectator.

"Citizens of Buncombe and Henderson, when you go to the polls to vote for W. W. Avery," remember that there is not a word of truth in the above charge. Mr. Avery only urged the French Broad men to defer pressing the vote until after the passage of the Western North Carolina Rail Road Bill, believing that the chances for both would be materially bettered thereby. This is the fact, as is well known to every man who was in the Legislature and concerned for either Road.

This attempt to divert the minds of the people from the real issues in the canvass, to local questions, only shows the desperate straits to which the little clique of broken down Know Nothings who are attempting to foist Mr. Vance on the people, are reduced.

### Extra Court.

His Honor Judge Bailey is now holding a two weeks Extra Court for this county. The Term will close with this week. The Dock et is very heavy, and will be of respectable size at the close of the week. It will take about a three months term to "square off" this county.

Gold has been discovered in New Zealand and shipments are arriving on consignments to Great Britain.

### Canvass in Cherokee.

We have of late the most cheering information from the Congressional contest in this county. In the beginning of the contest, Vance's friends, by circulating falsehoods against Mr. Avery, created a prejudice against him in that county. His friends being justly indignant on account of this unfair course, at once set themselves to work and thoroughly succeeded in refuting these falsehoods, so as to leave no doubt that Mr. Avery will obtain a handsome majority in that county. Another circumstance is operating powerfully against Mr. Vance. The people there have been apprised of the extraordinary ground he has been taking on the subject of the Tariff. As we have heretofore stated, he had the temerity to argue that goods have been made too cheap by the course of the Democratic party, and that therefore people were buying too many of them and getting in debt, &c. He contended that an additional Tariff tax should be imposed on them to make them so high that the people of the country might not be able to buy them, and thus might be kept out of debt. It seems that the citizens of Cherokee, as well as elsewhere, think that they have a right to do their own trading, and had rather purchase cheap coffee and sugar, and all other goods, than to have them so dear that they cannot buy them at all. Especially are they opposed to being taxed for the benefit of the Northern Abolition manufacturers. In fact, what show of strength he had at the start is dwindling away, and we should not be surprised if it gets down to his vote of last year, when he and Mr. Wilson were both together beaten by Mr. Clingman upwards of five thousand votes.

The Spectator says we misrepresented Mr. Vance on the Tariff question, and intimates that we did so intentionally. We hurl the imputation in his teeth, and repeat that we did not misrepresent him. We did not pretend to give his language, as every man who read our article knows; but the deduction we drew was legitimate—in fact, it was irresistible. Now, what are the facts? Mr. Vance was advocating a Distribution of the proceeds of the land sales, and said that the opponents of that measure urged that the fund was needed to defray the expenses of the government. He met the objection by saying the Tariff ought to be raised sufficiently high to defray the expenses of government, at least to make up for the amount withdrawn by Distribution. Now, suppose the land fund to amount annually to ten millions of dollars, Mr. Vance proposes to make up this deficiency by raising the Tariff. Would it not amount in fact to a protective Tariff, whether called by that name or not? But it will be said that this Tariff could be laid upon articles of luxury, and the rich alone would pay it. Who believes this? Does not every man of sense know that articles of luxury alone could never be made to pay this amount? It would, at least a great portion of it, be levied upon articles of prime necessity, and would inevitably injure in a greater or less degree to the benefit of Northern manufacturers. Calling a white horse a black one, does not change his color, and calling a high Tariff a revenue Tariff, does not prevent its practical working from being beneficial to Northern manufacturers and importers.

The people of this country are not as great fools as Mr. Vance and the Spectator seem to think. They know a thing or two, and are not to be cheated out of their votes by such tricks.

The Spectator attempts to get up a little breeze for Mr. McKee, in the face of the fact that most of the prominent and reliable men of his party in this region are not satisfied with that gentleman's position on the Rail Road question, and intend, like freemen, to vote for Judge Ellis. Mr. Vance is about the only prominent man of that party in this county, so far as we can ascertain, who is for Mr. McKee. His intense hatred of everything Democratic would lead him to oppose Judge Ellis, if by so doing he would sacrifice every hope of the Western people for the next hundred years.

### Col. W. H. Thomas.

This distinguished gentleman, who has so long and so faithfully represented the counties west of this in the State Senate, has been in our town some days, attending to business in Court. He looks hearty, and is as sanguine as ever of the ultimate success of his brilliant Railway projects.

MAILS ON THE SABBATH.—A petition to the Postmaster General has been gotten up at Knoxville, Tenn., requesting him to discontinue the Sunday mail through East Tennessee. Similar petitions are said to be on foot between Richmond and New Orleans. A general stirring up of the question of Sunday observance seems to be determined on.

DEATH OF WILLIAM T. PORTER.—The New York papers announce the sudden death of William T. Porter, for many years attached to the press of that city, and especially known to all the lovers of field sports as the editor of Porter's "Spirit of the Times."

The Bank of Columbus Ga., has declared a semi annual dividend of five per cent

### Mr. Vance's Course Towards Mr. Coleman.

We republish, from our issue of June 17th, the following statement—

"Mr. Coleman, upon the announcement of the intentions of Mr. Vance, arose, and in a handsome manner withdrew from the contest. Vance and his friends were thunderstruck, at being thus caught in their own trap. Coleman charged Vance with deception; said he had voluntarily approached him at Morganton and told him he would not be a candidate under any circumstances, but on the contrary promised that he, and the Know Nothing party as far as he could organize and influence them, would support him (Coleman). And this, said Mr. Coleman, has since been reiterated again and again by Mr. Vance and his friends, both at Asheville and on the way to Cherokee, and even there. All this was admitted by Mr. Vance, his only reply being that he had changed his mind, as he had a right to do. Mr. Coleman, in conclusion, pledged himself to support Mr. Avery."

The above is an extract from our account of the discussion in Murphy. The statement could truthfully be made much fuller and stronger against Mr. Vance, but we content ourselves with publishing the extract verbatim, for two reasons:

First—because this number of our paper issues close upon the election, and too late for a reply to be fully circulated. Secondly, because Mr. Vance on the stump, and, still more, his friends in conversation, being engaged in circulating artfully glossed over statements of this ugly transaction, (for Mr. Vance) we prefer giving the account of the matter, fully and freely confessed by Mr. Vance at Murphy, in reply to Mr. Coleman's interrogatories in debate, made on the spot, immediately afterward reported in this paper, and never denied by Mr. Vance.

Now we appeal to all right minded men to say, if there ever was a more shabby trick resorted to by a candidate. Can any fair minded man, of any party, approve of it? Remember that it was all confessed, and the only excuse is that he, Mr. Vance, had changed his mind! Would not this excuse any sort of duplicity? Is not the question here presented one which rises far above party issues? If sound principles of morality are to be recognized and upheld, can this conduct of Mr. Vance be endorsed? Above all, can the friends of Mr. Coleman be lukewarm or indifferent, and can they fail to stamp with the proper brand such conduct?

### How Amiable!

Mr. Vance, in playing out his game of deception and lumburgery, in attempting to get into office by concealing his real opinions and party associations, deprecates political excitement. He lifts his hands, and with affected horror, exclaims: "O, this thing of party! It has almost ruined the country!" And his month piece, the Asheville Spectator, takes up the howl, and exclaims that the people are tired of excitement.

In view of the history of this District for the last three years, and especially the connection of Mr. Vance and the Spectator therewith, we must confess that these professions "out Herod Herod" in brazen effrontery and impudence. Who did more than Mr. Vance, as Editor of the Spectator, to foment strife, discord and hatred in this District?—Who, more than he, indulged in unwarrantable, coarse and vulgar personalities, because of political differences? Who, more than he, contributed to array brother against brother, family against family, and neighborhood against neighborhood? Having succeeded in "raising the devil," they now object to his being "stirred," lest he emit the smell of brimstone! Mr. Vance cannot cover up his political enormities in this way. He assisted in bringing Know Nothingism into the world, acted as god father at its baptism, and as long as it had a spark of vitality, clung to it. Now that it has become odious, he would throw it off and renounce it; and when Democrats point to his past course, and argue from it that he is not a safe and reliable politician, he would divert popular attention from his bad record by exclaiming against "excitement." We advise the gentleman and his organ to keep cool. Nobody that we know of is half as much excited as they. We are not, sure. The people on next Thursday, as coolly as they would dissect a water melon, will consign Mr. Vance to political obscurity, and write as his epitaph—"weighed and found wanting."

### Survey.

Mr. McCalla, Engineer, has been detailed by the W. N. C. Railroad Company to make an examination of the country between this point and Duck Town, Tenn., through the counties of Haywood, Jackson, Macon and Cherokee, with the view of ascertaining the practicability of that route for the proposed Extension to Duck Town.

Mr. McCalla was in our town yesterday, on his way to his field of labor.

Judge Yerger, of Vicksburg, Mississippi, has decided that a policy of life insurance is not subject to attachment, either in law or equity, to satisfy the claims of creditors.

Cuba.—The New York Herald says that it has, for some time been aware that movements were going on among the people of Cuba, having ultimately in view a revolution in that Island.

The man who re-traced the past, is supposed to have been a harness maker.

### A Nice Disciple!

Last winter the Editor of the Asheville Spectator spoke as follows of Mr. McKee:

"Mr. McKee does not suit our taste in anything but a profession of the principles of Distribution. Now the mere advocacy of any one principle, however much we may desire to see that principle carried out, and entire opposition to us on all others, does not entitle any man to our support. There are questions of National and State policy at this time fully as important as distribution. On all these questions, as we conceive it, Mr. McKee is opposed to us and our policy, therefore if we take him we must swallow an immense deal of evil to obtain a little good. We are, with this exception, entirely opposed to Mr. McKee. And we would ask, in this connection, why was it he went to Washington so soon after the death of Judge Potter, and why his prospective candidacy was not announced until after his return?"

"If the question of Distribution is now more popular than it has heretofore been, we say let those reap the rewards who have borne the hardest of the fight. Because Duncan K. McKee has been revelling in Parisian luxuries for four years past, and comes home to take up a question which gave him an office once before, must we, the Whig and American party, bow to him and proclaim him Caesar, and none but those who follow him true Romans. No, never, never. Let him seek promotion from those whose power his energies have been exerted to establish, from that party which in his youth he chose, and from whose hands he has ever eagerly sought and willingly accepted office. It is better to struggle in the mire than to be picked out piece by piece by a CARRION CROW."

The Spectator of last week contains an article on the gubernatorial contest, in which the Editor says Mr. McKee has his "unqualified support"! So the gentleman has concluded that it is better to be "picked out piece by piece by a CARRION CROW," than longer "struggle in the mire"! Now, isn't the Editor of the Spectator a nice disciple to lecture other men on political morals?

### Very Strange.

We understand it is still reported through some sections of the country that the salary of President Buchanan has been increased to fifty thousand dollars. Now, there are two strange things in this matter. The first is that any man should be found to tell such a monstrous falsehood, when it is so easy to disprove it. And the second is that any man can be found to believe it.

We again pronounce the whole thing false—false in every particular. The President's salary has not been changed since the days of Washington, and no proposition of the sort has been before Congress.

We repeat, also, our caution to the people to be on their guard against such wretched fabrications, manufactured to strengthen the Know Nothing party, and secure place and power for those who cannot hope to obtain them on the score of merit. Beware of electioneering lies!

No respectable man will come out over his own signature and say the President's salary has been raised! Mark that.

### Let Justice be Done.

It is circulated to the prejudice of Dr. Yancy that he is not sound on the question of Internal Improvements. Now, even handed justice can do nobody wrong, and we take pleasure in bearing testimony to his faithfulness to Western interests in this behalf during the two Sessions he has served in the Legislature. He is as good a Rail Road man as there is in North Carolina, in our judgment, and we claim to be familiar with his course and record. He is not the man to flinch from responsibility of any sort. Great injustice has, in our opinion, been done him on this subject.

### Hard Up!

We have heard from responsible men that some of Mr. Vance's friends in this county have offered to swap away their whole ticket for Vance votes. In other words, to vote for the entire Democratic ticket, from Governor to Sheriff, if Democrats would vote for Vance! Now, we conclude Vance stock must be considerably below par when his friends are willing to make such propositions.

We warn Democrats to go into no such disreputable bargains. Vote the straight out Democratic ticket, and we will put our men all through by handsome majorities.

### The Congressional Contest.

From every quarter of the District we have the most cheering accounts of the canvass. From present indications, we have the most confident assurances that Mr. Avery's majority cannot fall below two thousand votes, and may reach three thousand. Remember our prediction.

### Election Returns.

Our friends in the several counties are earnestly requested to forward us, at the earliest possible moment, the returns of the election. Let some one, at least, at every Court House, make it his duty to see that a copy of the scroll is forwarded to us just as soon as the vote of the county is compared and ascertained.

The best way to strengthen a good resolution is to act as you resolve. If you resolve to repair an old fence, it strengthens the resolution and fence, too, to commence a good one.

### NOTE FROM COL. THOMAS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.,  
July 27, 1858.

To the Editor of the Asheville News.—Sir: As many of the citizens of Haywood, Jackson, Macon and Cherokee are interested in the construction of the Western Turnpike chartered by the acts of last Session, permit me to ask of you the favor to publish the following explanation:

The question with regard to the construction of the acts of last session, in relation to the Turnpikes expected to be raised on a Writ of Mandamus, was under the direction of the Governor brought before His Honor Judge Bailey at the present Extra Term of the Court, who has decided that he at the Extra Term has no jurisdiction of the case, and that it will have to lie over until the regular term of the Court in September.

Your ob't servt.,  
W. H. THOMAS.

### Important from Utah.

St. Louis, July 20.

A despatch from St. Joseph, of the 17th instant, says the Salt Lake mail has arrived, with dates to the 26th ult.

General Johnston entered Salt Lake City on the 26th ult. Captain Marcy was with the headquarters in that city.

The Mormons had been invited to return and take possession of their deserted homes.

Provo was still the rallying point of the Mormons.

The express, with orders from the War Department for Gen. Harney, was only six miles in his rear.

Grass was plenty on the route, and the Indians were peaceable.

Our Lavenworth despatches, of the 19th instant, per United States express to Booneville, say that private despatches from Washington state that new military posts are to be created at Big Timbers and the Cheyenne Pass.

A WOMAN LICENSED TO PREACH.—At the recent annual session of the Ontario Association of Universalists, Mrs. Lydia A. Jenkins received a letter of fellowship as a preacher of the gospel. Her husband is also a minister. This is supposed to be the first female who ever received a letter of fellowship from any ecclesiastical body.

ODORIFEROUS.—Some wag, writing from Cairo, Ill., since the subsiding of the flood, says there are now in that city 452 distinct and different smells, and several wards yet to hear from.

### JUST RECEIVED.

We have just received, and offer for sale, a large lot of Rio and Laguna

Coffee,  
Crushed and  
Brown Sugars, Molasses, Rice, Soda, Fine Cheating and Smoking Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Raw Starch, Imperial and Black Teas, French Olives, Prunes, Citron, White Wine Vinegar, Pickled Salmon, Turpentine Soap, Indigo, Mad-de-r, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, &c.  
RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

July 29, 1858.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

THE undersigned will sell off their entire stock of Fancy Dry Goods

### FOR CASH.

At cost and carriage, as they design keeping only STAPLES in connection with a heavy stock of FAMILY GROCERIES.

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

July 29, 1858.

### LIVERY AND SALE STABLES.

SULLIVAN & PATTON.

Having formed a partnership in the Livery and Sale Stable, in connection with the Eagle Hotel, respectfully call the attention of Travelers, Traders, and the public generally to the fact that they have, and will at all times keep on hand a large and excellent stock of

Carriages, Hacks, Buggies and Saddle Horses,

and will convey persons to any point with despatch, comfort and safety. They have in their employ none but sober, experienced and careful Drivers—such as will take pleasure in promoting the comfort of all committed to their charge.

Horses boarded by the day, week or month, on reasonable terms, and placed in charge of experienced hostlers.

Good Pastures can be furnished to any who may wish their horses pastured during the summer.

Office on same lot, nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

J. P. SULLIVAN,  
T. T. PATTON.

Asheville, July 29, 1858.

### BEEF MARKET.

THE subscriber would remind his old customers that his Beef Market will be open on to-morrow (Friday) morning, at his old stand, and regularly thereafter.

THOS. GOODLAKE.

July 29, 1858.

### TO THE PEOPLE.

DR. W. H. MURDOCH  
Has opened at the old stand of L. Chapman, on Turkey Creek, the largest and best assortment of

### Drugs and Medicines

ever offered to the public in that section of country. ALSO—Tobacco, Soda, Indigo, Madder and Copraes, which he is determined to sell at the lowest prices, for cash.

Corn, Wheat, Snake Root, and other products of the country, taken in payment of debts due him.

He will also continue the practice of Medicine in the surrounding country (Friday) office will be at his store, where he may always be found, unless professionally absent.

Turkey Creek, July 29, 1858.

Office W. N. C. R. R. Co.,  
Statesville, July 22, 1858.

The Annual meeting of the Stockholders of the W. N. C. Rail Road Co., will be held in the Town of Morganton, on Thursday, the 26th of August next.

H. F. SEXTON, Secy and Treas.

July 29, 1858.



## ATTENTION, FARMERS!

We have on hand and are opening just the articles that Farmers need, consisting in part of  
*Artes, Grass and Grain Scythes, Mat-tocks, Brice Hooks, Sickles, Grain Cradles—superior arti-*  
 ticle—Shovels, Spades, Forks, Garden Plows, Hatchets, Saws, Trace Chains, Horse Collars, Ropes, &c., &c.  
 Builders will find locks, hinges, screws, nail pullers, sash cords, nails, and a general assortment of building materials. All of which for cash or to prompt customers, we will sell on reasonable terms.  
 SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.  
 Asheville, April 15, 1857.

## SPRING GOODS!

GAINES, DEVER & CO.

ARE now receiving, at the old stand of Rankin & Chapman, a general stock of *SPRING GOODS*, embracing every article usually found in a retail store in this country. They solicit a call from those wishing to buy, and promise to exhibit as pretty and as cheap goods as the market can afford. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, and we will do you good.  
 April 9, 1857.

## Molasses.

500 Gallons Molasses as good if not the best, ever offered for sale in this country.  
 SMITH BAIRD & CO.  
 May 1, 1857.

## DISSOLUTION.

THE Firms of W. D. Rankin & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent of the parties, on the 1st January, 1857.  
 W. D. RANKIN.  
 R. W. PULLIAM.  
 M. M. GAINES.

## NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned have formed a partnership for the purpose of conducting the  
**MURKOVILLE BUSINESS,**  
 in the house formerly occupied by W. D. Rankin & Co., in the name of **GAINES, DEVER & CO.**, where they hope to see and serve all the old patrons of the house, and new customers not a few.  
 W. H. DEVER,  
 A. GAINES.

Asheville Jan. 1, 1857.

## PRIVATE SCHOOL.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL open a private school in

## BURNSVILLE

on Monday, the 3rd of May next. There will be four terms in the school, each of eleven weeks, each, the rates of tuition for each term, payable at the end, will be as follows:  
 Primary English Branches, \$2.00  
 Higher do, 5.00  
 Classics and Algebra, 8.00  
 Contingent Fee, (in advance) 25  
 R. DON WILSON.  
 Burnsville, April 1, 1857.

## O. M. LEWIS'

Daguerrean and Ambrotype

## GALLERY,

On Main Street, south of the Court House.  
 PICTURES of all sizes taken, from that of the finger ring to the whole size.  
 Instructions given in either Daguer or Ambrotype, on most reasonable terms.  
 Nov 20

## TO OUR CUSTOMERS,

WHO have patronized us so very liberally, we hereby tender our sincere thanks, and solicit for our successors that favor and patronage we have been the recipients of. The junior partners have been trained and brought up under our care; and we can confidently recommend them to our old friends and the public generally.  
 To those indebted to us, we say, we must have money; and that without delay. We owe money; and to those indebted to us we must make good.  
 W. D. RANKIN & CO.  
 April 19, 1857.

## A LARGE stock of fashionable READY

MADE CLOTHING, just received, and for sale, by **RANKIN & CHAPMAN.**  
 April 3, 1857.

## FINE Tobacco and Cigars, for sale by

**RANKIN & CHAPMAN.**

## Concentrated Lye.

Warranted to make soap without time or ashes, and with but little trouble; making a good article of soft washing soap at a cost of about 50 cents per hundred pounds. Full directions for making all kinds of soap accompany each box. Call and get a box and give it a trial, and if it does not do all I claim for it, then my name is not **ASTON.**  
 August 13, 1857.

## This Way, Squire.

Cantwell's Justice, or the North Carolina Magistrate, a practical guide to the laws of the State and the decisions of the Supreme Court, defining the duties and Jurisdiction of the Justice of the Peace, under the Revised Code of 1845, together with full instructions and numerous new forms and precedents.  
 BY EDWARD CANTWELL, L. L. B.  
 Counselor at Law.  
 One Volume of nearly 600 pages. Just received and for sale at **ASTON'S.**  
 On the receipt of \$4.00 the work will be sent by mail prepaid to any address.  
 E. J. ASTON.  
 Asheville, N. C.

## TO THE LADIES.

WE respectfully invite the ladies of Asheville and the surrounding country to call and examine our stock of prints, colored muslins and lawns, jackets, swiss, medium checked embroidered and dotted muslins, ribbons, hosiery, gloves, shoes, &c., &c., at Smith & Chapman's old stand, opposite Gudge's Hotel.  
 W. H. JACKSON & CO.

## North Carolina Form Book.

JUST received and for SALE at **ASTON'S.**

## BOOTS AND SHOES.

GAINES, DEVER & CO.

Have just received an excellent assortment of Miles, City and Northern Made

## BOOTS & SHOES.

Asheville, July 24, 1857.

## AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF Colds, Coughs, and Hoarseness.

BENJAMIN, MASS., 20th Dec. 1855.  
 DR. J. C. AYER: I do not hesitate to say the best remedy I have ever found for Coughs, Hoarseness, Influenza, and the concomitant symptoms of a Cold, is your Cherry Pectoral. Its constant use in my practice and my family for the last ten years has shown it to possess superior virtues for the treatment of these complaints. **EDWIN KNIGHT, M.D.**

A. B. MORTLEY, Esq., of Utica, N. Y., writes: "I have used your Cherry Pectoral in my family ever since you invented it, and believe it the best medicine for its purpose ever put out. With a bad cold I should sooner pay twenty dollars for a bottle than do without it, or take any other remedy."  
**Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza.**  
 BOSTON, MASS., Feb. 7, 1856.  
 DR. J. C. AYER: I will cheerfully certify your Cherry Pectoral is the best remedy for the cure of whooping cough, croup, and the chest diseases of children. We of your fraternity in the South appreciate your skill, and commend your medicine to our people.  
**HILLMAN CONKLIN, M.D.**

AMOS LEE, Esq., of Worcester, Mass., writes: "I have used your Cherry Pectoral in my family ever since you invented it, and believe it the best medicine for its purpose ever put out. With a bad cold I should sooner pay twenty dollars for a bottle than do without it, or take any other remedy."  
**Asheville, April 15, 1857.**

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## UNITED STATES MAIL.

Salisbury to Asheville.

## FOUR HORSE COACHES.

**THE TRAVELING** Public are respectfully requested to give this line a trial. They will find it to be the cheapest, nearest and BEST route East. My coaches are fine and large; Nine and Fourteen Passenger Concord Coaches.  
**NO HACKS ON THE ROAD.**

My Horses are well trained and gentle, and I take pleasure in recommending the Drivers on this line as being the most sober, careful and gentlemanly Drivers to be found on any stage line.

Travelers will find this route a more pleasant one than any other, passing through Statesville by the Catawba Railroad Bridge, Newton, Morganton, Marion, Pleasant Garden, Swannanoa Gap of the Blue Ridge, in full view of the celebrated Mt. Mitchell and Mt. Clingman of the Black Mountain. Persons wishing to visit the Black Mountain can procure a guide and horses at Mr. Stepp's or Porter's, and in a few hours ride reach the Black Mountain House, and at their leisure visit *Mitchell's Falls*, *Mt. Clingman* and *Mt. Mitchell* the highest peaks of land East of the Rocky Mountains.

Tickets on this road good for three months. Stage Office in Salisbury, at the Rowan House. C. S. BROWN, Contractor.  
 Asheville, at Gudge's Hotel.  
 Morganton, April 22, 1856—5m

## BROKE JAIL.

W. H. JACKSON & Co.,

Successors to Messrs. SMITH & CHAPMAN

beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally that they have on hand a large and complete stock of

## DRY GOODS,

Men and Boys clothing, Gents furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, of all sizes and qualities. Leather, Saddles and Bridles, Groceries, Drugs, Medicines, Hardware, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Carpenter Tools, Crockery and a variety of notions, &c., &c.

Their stock will at all times, be found large and complete, and they respectfully invite the former patrons of the late firm of Messrs. Smith & Chapman and all others who visit Asheville for the purpose of buying

## GOODS,

to call and examine their stock, feeling assured that after you have looked through and priced their Goods, you cannot fail to buy.

Merchants are requested to call and price their Goods, they will sell at wholesale at

Very Low Prices.

Call at the old stand of Messrs. Smith & Chapman, opposite Gudge's Hotel.  
 Asheville, March 25, 1858.

## T. W. MURRELL,

COLLECTING AGENT,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend to collecting claims of all kinds, with promptness and punctuality. He especially offers his services to publishers of newspapers and periodicals. Those who employ him may expect returns to be made as promptly as possible.

REFERENCES.—Asheville: A. S. Merrimon, M. Erwin, N. W. Woodfin, Joshua Roberts, and Z. B. Vance, Esqrs.; Dr. J. F. E. Hardy, W. W. McDowell, and Gaines, Deaver & Co. Hendersonville: W. M. Shipp, Esq. Morganton: Col. B. S. Gaither. Editors of News and Spectator, Asheville; and Herald of Truth, Hendersonville.  
 Asheville, Feb. 11, '58.

## ED. J. ASTON,

Druggist and Apothecary.

STORE Brick Corner opposite the Court House.

RESIDENCE, CHURCH STREET,

Opposite the Episcopal Church.

Prescriptions put up with accuracy and despatch at all hours of the day or night.  
 March 25, 1858.

## BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the

Smithing Business,

in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages, buggies and wagons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say he will as heretofore turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT.

March 20, 1856.

## ARTHUR'S

Self-Sealing

Fruit Cans,

For Sale by

E. J. ASTON.

WE WILL MAKE IT TO THE

interest of the

Citizens of Asheville

And the surrounding Country, to buy

## GOODS

On us. Call and see us at Smith & Chapman's old stand opposite Gudge's Hotel Asheville.

W. H. JACKSON & Co.

April 1, 1858.

## ALL MEDICINES

PUT up and sold at ASTON'S are WARRANTED to be equal in Purity and quality to any sold anywhere or by any person.

March 25, 1858.

## 50 BUSHELS No. 1 CORN MEAL

and a fine lot of FLOUR for sale at

W. H. JACKSON & Co's.

April 15, 1858.

## LOST,

Some weeks since, between Asheville and Col. Patton's on Swannanoa, a pair of heavy silver Spectacles. The finder will confer a favor, and be suitably rewarded, by returning them.

E. H. CUNNINGHAM.

Asheville, May 20, 1858.

## Fresh Garden Seeds,

JUST received and for SALE

at

ASTON'S.

March 25, 1858.

## BUY your Books and Stationery

at

ASTON'S.

## North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company.

At the Annual Meeting of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 14th inst., the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

## DIRECTORS:

Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.  
 J. R. Williams, do.  
 T. H. Selby, do.  
 C. W. D. Hutchings, do.  
 Kemp P. Battle, do.  
 George Little, do.  
 James M. Towles, do.  
 James E. Hoyt, Washington.  
 Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.  
 Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.  
 John M. Jones, Edenton.  
 W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.  
 F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.  
 J. W. Harrell, Matthewsboro.  
 H. B. Williams, Charlotte.  
 George A. Smith, Milton.  
 O. F. Long, Hillsboro.  
 Joseph White, Anson county.  
 Josh. Boner, Salem.  
 A. T. Summey, Asheville.

## OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

T. H. Selby, President.  
 H. D. Turner, Vice President.  
 John H. Bryan, Attorney.  
 Hamden S. Smith, Secretary and Treasurer.  
 T. H. Selby, ex officio.  
 John R. Williams, do.  
 C. W. D. Hutchings, do.

This Company has been in successful operation over 10 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to \$1,737,649, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

HAMDEN S. SMITH, Sec.  
 Asheville, March 12, '57. 1y

## North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company.

OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company insures the lives of individuals for one